United Nations A/C.3/57/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 October 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The girl child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/139 of 19 December 2001 and all relevant resolutions, including the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, in particular those relevant to the girl child,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[1]

Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh special session on children, on 10 May 2002, of its outcome document, entitled "A World Fit for Children",[2]

Reaffirming the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,[3]

Recalling the General Assembly Millennium Declaration adopted in September 2000,[4]

Welcoming the outcomes of major conferences, special sessions, summits and their follow-up processes and reaffirming their commitments related to the girl child,

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[1] Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.
[2] See resolution S-27/2, annex.
[3] Resolution S-26/2, annex.
[4] See resolution 55/2.

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Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action[6] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[7]

Recalling all relevant United Nations conferences and the outcome documents of the recent five-year reviews of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[8] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[9]

Recalling also the Declaration and Agenda for Action adopted by the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm from 27 to 31 August 1996,[10] and welcoming the Yokohama Global Commitment 2001 adopted at the second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Yokohama, Japan, in December 2001,

Recalling further the International Conference on War-Affected Children, held in Winnipeg, Canada, in September 2000, and affirming the ongoing importance of the Winnipeg Agenda for all children affected by armed conflict,

Deeply concerned about discrimination against the girl child and the violation of the rights of the girl child, which often result in less access for girls to education, nutrition and physical and mental health care and in girls enjoying fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood and adolescence than boys and often being subjected to various forms of cultural, social, sexual and economic exploitation and to violence and harmful practices, such as female infanticide, incest, early marriage, prenatal sex selection and female genital mutilation,

Recognizing the need to achieve gender equality to ensure full enjoyment by the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply concerned that, in situations of poverty, war and armed conflict, girl children are among those most affected and that thus their potential for full development is limited,

Concerned that the girl child has furthermore become a victim of sexually transmitted diseases and increasingly that of the human immunodeficiency virus, which have a serious impact on the quality of her life and leave her open to further discrimination,

Reaffirming the equal rights of women and men as enshrined, inter alia, in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of

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[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

[8] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18) chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[10] A/51/385, annex.

All Forms of Discrimination against Women[11] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[12]

Reaffirming also the political declaration[13] and further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[7] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",

Reaffirming further the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[14]

Convinced that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance reveal themselves in a differentiated manner for women and girls and can be among the factors leading to a deterioration in their living conditions, poverty, violence, multiple forms of discrimination and limitation or denial of their human rights, factors leading to a deterioration in their living conditions, poverty, violence, multiple forms of discrimination and limitation or denial of their human rights,

1. *Stresses* the need for full and urgent promotion and protection of the rights of the girl child as guaranteed under all human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child[12] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[11]

2. *Urges* States to consider ratifying and/or acceding the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[1] as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol;[15]

3. *Urges* all States to take all necessary measures and to institute legal reforms to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, to take effective action against violations of those rights and freedoms and to base programmes and policies for the girl child on the rights of the child;

4. *Urges* all Governments and the United Nations system to strengthen efforts bilaterally and with international organizations and private sector donors in order to achieve the goals of the World Education Forum, in particular that of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and to implement the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative as a means of reaching this goal, and reaffirms the commitment contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* all States to take measures to address the obstacles that continue to affect the achievement of the goals set forth in the Beijing Platform for Action,[6] as contained in paragraph 33 of the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[7] where appropriate,

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[11] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[12] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[13] Resolution S-23/2, annex.

[14] See *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000*, UNESCO, Paris, 2000.

[15] Resolution 54/4, annex.

including the strengthening of national mechanisms to implement policies and programmes for the girl child and, in some cases, to enhance coordination among responsible institutions for the realization of the human rights of girls, as indicated in the further actions and initiatives;

6. *Urges* States to enact and enforce strictly laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, to enact and enforce strictly laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

7. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the commitment to implement the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

8. *Also urges* all States to enact and enforce legislation to protect girls from all forms of violence, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, female genital mutilation, rape, domestic violence, incest, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, child prostitution and child pornography, trafficking and forced labour, and to develop age-appropriate safe and confidential programmes and medical, social and psychological support services to assist girls who are subjected to violence;

9. *Further urges* States to formulate comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated national plans, programmes or strategies to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, which should be widely disseminated and should provide targets and timetables for implementation, as well as effective domestic enforcement procedures through the establishment of monitoring mechanisms involving all parties concerned, including consultations with women's organizations, giving attention to the recommendations relating to the girl child of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

10. *Calls upon* all States and international and non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively, to implement further the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular the strategic objectives relating to the girl child and including the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

11. *Urges* States to take special measures for the protection of war-affected girls and in particular to protect them from sexually transmitted diseases, such as human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and gender-based violence, including rape and sexual abuse, torture, sexual exploitation, abduction and forced labour, paying special attention to refugee and displaced girls, and to take into account the special needs of the war-affected girl child in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

12. *Urges* all States and the international community to respect, protect and promote the rights of the child, taking into account the particular vulnerabilities of the girl child in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations, and calls for

special initiatives designed to address all of the rights and needs of war-affected girls;

13. *Calls upon* Governments, civil society, including the media, and non-governmental organizations to promote human rights education and the full respect for and enjoyment of the human rights of the girl child, inter alia, through the translation, production and dissemination of age-appropriate information material on those rights to all sectors of society, in particular to children;

14. *Calls upon* States and international and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all necessary resources, support and efforts to realize the goals, strategic objectives and actions set out in the Beijing Platform for Action and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination,[16] to ensure that all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Labour Organization, take into account the rights and the particular needs of the girl child in the country programme of cooperation in accordance with the national priorities, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;[17]

16. *Requests* all human rights treaty bodies, special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to adopt regularly and systematically a gender perspective in the implementation of their mandates and to include in their reports information on the qualitative analysis of violations of the human rights of women and girls, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation and coordination in that regard;

17. *Stresses* the importance of a substantive assessment of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action with a life-cycle perspective so as to identify gaps and obstacles in the implementation process and to develop further actions for the achievement of the goals of the Platform;

18. *Requests* Member States to ensure that, in preventing and addressing HIV/AIDS, particular attention be paid to the girl child infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and to provide the Secretary-General with information in this regard to help in the preparation of his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, as requested by the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.[3]

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[16] Formerly known as the Administrative Committee on Coordination (see Economic and Social Council decision 2001/321 of 24 October 2001).

[17] See A/53/226, paras. 72-77, and A/53/226/Add.1, paras. 88-98.